THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

MAP SYMBOLS

CONTACT

Dashed where gradational; dotted where covered

HIGH-ANGLE FAULT

Dashed where location inferred; dotted where covered:

bar and ball on downthrown side; dip indicated

LOW-ANGLE FAULT

A-A-A-A-Sawteeth on upper plate

IGNEOUS DIKE

STRIKE AND DIP OF BEDDING

STRIKE AND DIP OF FOLIATION 51

TREND AND PLUNGE OF LINEATION

Pilot Valley Gilbert

TRACE OF LAKE SHORELINE

LOCATION OF GEOCHRONOLOGY SAMPLE

LOCATION OF PALEONTOLOGY SAMPLE **6**

DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

Alluvium (Holocene) - Unconsolidated cobbleand pebble-gravel, sand, and silt deposited within ephemeral stream channels; predominantly fine sand, silt, and clay deposits on playa flats. Alluvial silt (Holocene) - Thin sheets of unconsol-

Qai

Qpm

idated, poorly sorted, tan silt with subordinate fine sand and clay. Deposited by streams and sheet floods along margins of playa; gradational into alluvial mud (Qam) and playa mud (Qpm). Eolian sand (Holocene) - Unconsolidated, brown Qes sand overlying lacustrine, alluvial, and playa

deposits. Quartz, feldspar, ooids, and lithic fragments are primary constituents. Playa mud (Holocene)—White to tan mud, silt, and halite; plastic consistency; underlies near-

ly flat expanses east of Crater Island. Alluvial mud (Holocene) - Tan to brown mud, silt, Qam and sand deposited along floodplains and in distal parts of alluvial drainage systems.

Generally gradational into playa mud (Qpm). Alluvial fan deposits (Holocene and Pleisto-Qaf: cene?)-Unconsolidated, poorly sorted cobble- and pebble-gravel, sand, and silt. Deposited as alluvial cones at flanks of mountains and as piedmonts of coalesced alluvial fans at elevations closer to playa flats.

Mass-movement talus (Holocene and Pleisto-Qmt. cene)-Blocky, boulder to cobble deposits on steep slopes. acustrine and alluvial deposits, undivided (Hol-

Qla ocene and Pleistocene)-Varied, complexly interlayered, deposits with lacustrine and Lacustrine marl (Pleistocene)-White and buff,

Qlm unconsolidated marl, clay, and silt, bears gastropods and ostracods in many locations. Locally includes thin overlying gravel.

Lacustrine gravel (Pleistocene)-Moderately to Qlg well-sorted, pebble, cobble, and sand deposits, with sand and silt matrix. Ranges from unconsolidated to strongly cemented; in places cemented by tufa.

Porphyritic granodiorite (Jurassic)-Light-gray, Jpg porphyritic, biotite granodiorite and monzogranite forming light-brown, rounded outcrops. Porphyritic monzogranite (Jurassic)-Medium-

Jpm gray, medium- to coarse-grained, subequigranular to porphyritic biotite monzogranite and finer grained granite in extensive dike swarm north of pluton.

Guilmette Formation (Devonian)—Thickbedded, black limestone. (Only lower member of the formation present). (Cross section only.) Simonson Dolomite (Devonian)-Laminated

dolomite consisting of black and light-gray units interlayered on 1.8- to 6-meter (6-20 ft) scale. Forms ledgey slopes with alternating light and dark colors. Lone Mountain Dolomite (Devonian and

DSIm Silurian)-Light-gray to buff coarse-grained, thick-bedded to massive dolomite. Characteristically laminated or mottled. Laketown Dolomite (Silurian)- Thick-bedded,

SI mottled dolomite with abundant chert in lower part. (Cross section only.) Ely Springs Dolomite (Ordovician)-Black,

Oes medium- to thick-bedded dolomite. Upper part mottled. Cliff former.

Eureka Quartzite (Ordovician)— White, well-sort-Oe ed, medium-bedded orthoquartzite. Generally weathers to orange-brown patinae. Forms prominent pale-colored cliffs.

Swan Peak Quartzite (Ordovician)-Unit in this Osp area consists of strata correlative with the middle part of the formation exposed at the type locality in northeastern Utah. Here, consists of interlayered brown dolomite, gray silty limestone, brown sandy dolomite, and dolomitic quartzite. Unit is lithologically hetero-

Forms gentle slopes. Lehman Formation (Ordovician)-Dark-gray, slightly silty, coarse-grained limestone. Thin-bedded, with distinctive interbeds of ostracod and gastropod coquina. Forms gentle slopes.

geneous on 6- to 18-meter (20-60 ft) scale.

Kanosh Shale (Ordovician)-Dark-brown, thin-Ok bedded siltstone and calcareous siltstone. Forms topographic benches. Garden City Formation (Ordovician)-Divided

Upper member-Light-to medium-gray, thick-Ogu bedded to massive, slightly silty limestone forming steep slopes. Where metamorphosed, unit is composed of alternating bands of yellow, blue-gray, and dark-gray marble.

Lower member-Medium-gray and tan, thin-Ogl bedded, silty limestone. Forms gentle slopes. Notch Peak Formation (Cambrian)-Dark-gray

€np to black, medium- to thick-bedded dolomite and limestone. Upper part carries abundant chert nodules, commonly black. Forms cliffs and steep slopes. Corset Spring Shale (Cambrian)-Brown, lami-

nated to thin-bedded, calcareous siltstone and silty limestone. Forms saddles and gentle slopes. Johns Wash Limestone (Cambrian)—Medium-to

thick-bedded limestone and dolomite forming tripartite section: upper part is white to gray, recrystallized limestone marble; middle part is brownish-gray dolomite; lower part is darkgray, slightly silty limestone. Forms steep slopes. Candland Formation (Cambrian)-Medium- to

dark-gray, calcareous shale to silty limestone. Includes beds of red, calcareous, quartz sandstone and sandy limestone. Forms benches

Big Horse Limestone (Cambrian)-Dark-gray. thin-bedded, silty, oolitic limestone. Lower part is well-layered and silty; upper part is medium bedded to massive. Forms cliffs and steep slopes.

EI thick-bedded dolomite. Forms ledgey moderate slopes.

Trippe Limestone (Cambrian)-Black to dark-Ct gray, thin-bedded, silty and oolitic limestone.

Lamb Dolomite (Cambrian)-Buff to light-gray,

CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS







